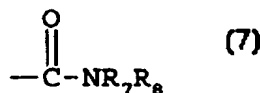
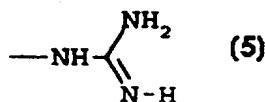
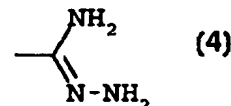
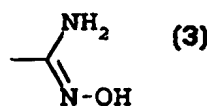
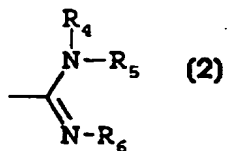
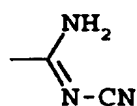
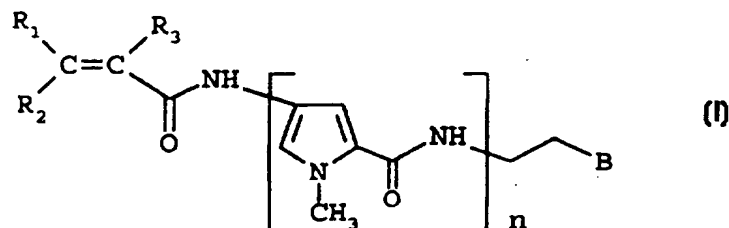




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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): PHARMACIA & UPJOHN S.P.A. [IT/IT]; Via Robert Koch, 1.2, I-20152 Milan (IT).		Published With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.	
(72) Inventors; and			
(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): COZZI, Paolo [IT/IT]; Via Zanella, 48/5, I-20133 Milan (IT). BERIA, Italo [IT/IT]; Via G. Matteotti, 39, I-45030 Villamarzana (IT). BIASOLI, Giovanni [IT/IT]; Via Scalarini, 31, I-21026 Gavirate (IT). CALDARELLI, Marina [IT/IT]; Via Besenhanica, 9, I-20147 Milan (IT). CAPOLONGO, Laura [IT/IT]; Via P. Rembrandt, 11, I-20147 Milan (IT). FRANZETTI, Cristina [IT/IT]; Via De Gasperi, 4, I-21023 Besozzo (IT).			

(54) Title: ACRYLOYL SUBSTITUTED DISTAMYCIN DERIVATIVES, PROCESS FOR PREPARING THEM, AND THEIR USE AS ANTITUMOR AND ANTIVIRAL AGENTS



(57) Abstract

Acryloyl substituted distamycin derivatives of formula (I) wherein n is 2, 3, or 4; R₁ and R₂ are selected, each independently, from: hydrogen, halogen, and C₁-C₄ alkyl; R₃ is hydrogen or halogen; B is selected from: (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7); wherein R₄, R₅, R₆, R₇, and R₈ are, each independently, hydrogen or C₁-C₄ alkyl, with the proviso that at least one of R₄, R₅ and R₆ is C₁-C₄ alkyl; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Such compounds are useful as antineoplastic and antiviral agents.

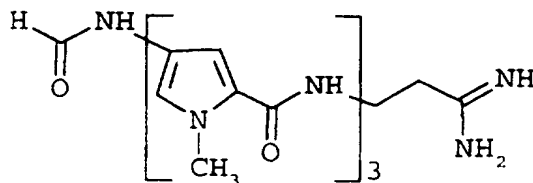
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ACRYLOYL SUBSTITUTED DISTAMYCIN DERIVATIVES, PROCESS FOR PREPARING THEM, AND THEIR USE AS ANTITUMOR AND ANTIVIRAL AGENTS

- 5 The present invention refers to new alkylating antitumor and antiviral agents related to the known antibiotic distamycin A:



which belongs to the family of the pyrroleamidine
 10 antibiotics and is reported to interact reversibly and selectively with DNA-AT sequences interfering with both replication and transcription [Nature, 203, 1064 (1964); FEBS Letters, 7 (1970) 90; Prog.Nucleic Acids Res.Mol.Biol., 15, 285 (1975)].

15 DE-A-1795539 describes the preparation of distamycin derivatives in which the formyl group of distamycin is replaced by hydrogen or by the acid residue of an organic C₁-C₄ aliphatic acid or of cyclopentylpropionic acid.

EP-B-246,868 describes distamycin analogues in which the
 20 distamycin formyl group is substituted by aromatic, alicyclic or heterocyclic moieties bearing alkylating groups.

International patent application WO 90/11277 discloses a broad class of acryloyl substituted distamycin derivatives
 25 wherein the acryloyl moiety is linked to the pyrrole ring through a single bond or an aromatic or heterocyclic dicarboxamide group.

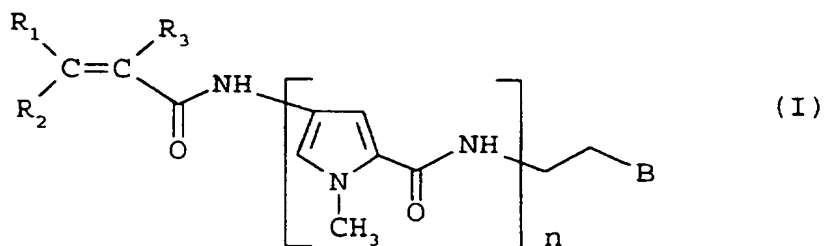
It has now been found that a new class of distamycin

derivatives as defined hereinunder, wherein the distamycin formyl group is substituted by an acryloyl moiety while the amidine group is substituted by different nitrogen-containing end-groups, shows valuable biological properties.

5

Accordingly, the present invention relates to new distamycin derivatives of formula (I) as defined hereinunder, to a process for preparing them, to pharmaceutical compositions containing them and to their use in therapy, particularly as antitumor and antiviral agents.

Therefore, object of the present invention are acryloyl substituted distamycin derivatives of formula:



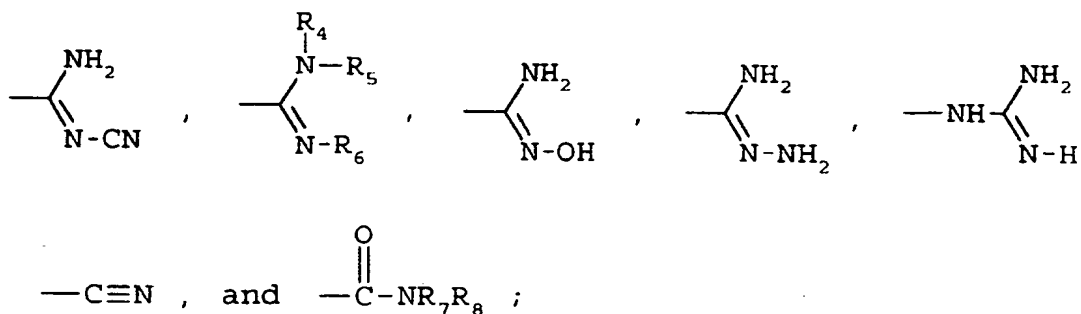
15 wherein:

n is 2, 3 or 4;

R₁ and R₂ are selected, each independently, from: hydrogen, halogen, and C₁-C₄ alkyl;

R_3 is hydrogen or halogen;

20 B is selected from:



wherein R₄, R₅, R₆, R₇, and R₈ are, each independently, hydrogen or C₁-C₄ alkyl, with the proviso that at least one

of R_4 , R_5 and R_6 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl;
or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

The present invention includes within its scope also all the
5 possible isomers covered by formula (I) both separately and
as a mixture, as well as the metabolites and the
pharmaceutically acceptable bio-precursors (otherwise known
as pro-drugs) of the compounds of formula (I).

10 The alkyl groups may have branched or straight chains. A C_1 -
 C_4 alkyl group is preferably methyl or ethyl. A halogen atom
is preferably chlorine, bromine or fluorine. Preferably, R_4 ,
 R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , and R_8 are, each independently, hydrogen, methyl,
or ethyl, with the proviso that at least one of R_4 , R_5 and R_6
15 is methyl or ethyl.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of
formula (I) are their salts with pharmaceutically
acceptable, either inorganic or organic, acids. Examples of
20 inorganic acids are hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulfuric and
nitric acid; examples of organic acids are acetic,
propionic, succinic, malonic, citric, tartaric,
methanesulfonic and p-toluenesulfonic acid.

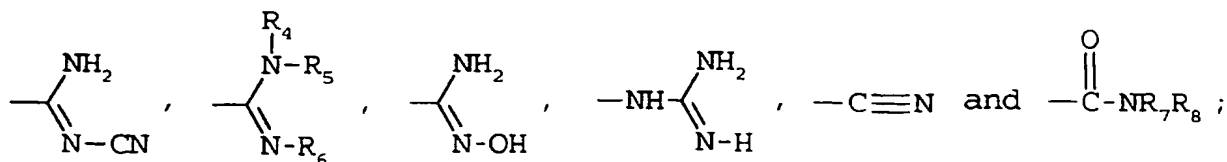
25 A preferred class of compounds according to the present
invention is that of formula (I) wherein:

n is 3 or 4;

R_1 and R_2 are hydrogen;

R_3 is chlorine or bromine;

30 B is selected from:



wherein R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , and R_8 are, each independently, hydrogen or methyl, with the proviso that at least one of R_4 , R_5 and R_6 is methyl;

5 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Examples of specific compounds according to the present invention, especially in the form of salts, preferably with hydrochloric acid, are the following:

- 10 (1) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromo-
acrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)
pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propioncyanamidine;
- (2) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -
bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
15 carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)propioncyanamidine;
- (3) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -
chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
20 carboxamido)propioncyanamidine;
- (4) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromo-
acrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)
pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propion-N-methylamidine;
- (5) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -
25 bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)propion-N-methylamidine;
- (6) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -
chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-

- carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propion-N-methylamidine;
- (7) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propion-N,N'-dimethylamidine;
- (8) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propion-N,N'-dimethylamidine;
- (9) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propion-N,N'-dimethylamidine;
- (10) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propionamidoxime;
- (11) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propionamidoxime;
- (12) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propionamidoxime;
- (13) 2-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)ethylguanidine;
- (14) 2-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)ethylguanidine;

- (15) 2-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)ethylguanidine;
- 5 (16) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propionitrile;
- (17) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propionitrile;
- 10 (18) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propionitrile;
- 15 (19) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propionamide;
- (20) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propionamide;
- 20 (21) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propionamide;
- 25 (22) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propion-N-methylamide;
- 30 (23) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -

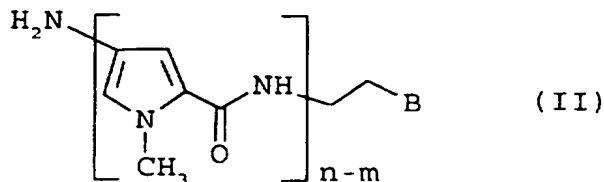
bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propion-N,N-dimethylamidine;

- 5 (24) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propion-N,N-dimethylamidine;
- 10 (25) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propion-N,N-dimethylamidine;
- 15 (26) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propion-N-methylamidine;
- (27) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propion-N,N'-dimethylamidine;
- 20 (28) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propionamidoxime;
- (29) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propioncyanamidine;
- 25 and
- (30) 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propionamide.
- 30

The compounds of formula (I) and the salts thereof, object

of the present invention, can be prepared according to one of the following processes, which comprise:

(a) reacting a compound of formula:

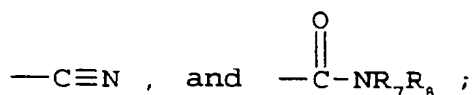
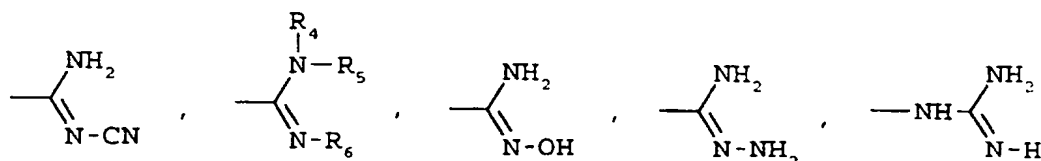


5 wherein:

n is 2, 3 or 4;

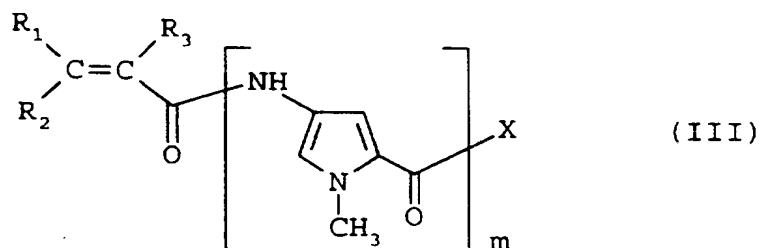
m is 0 or 1;

B is selected from:



10 wherein R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , and R_8 are, each independently, hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl, with the proviso that at least one of R_4 , R_5 and R_6 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl;

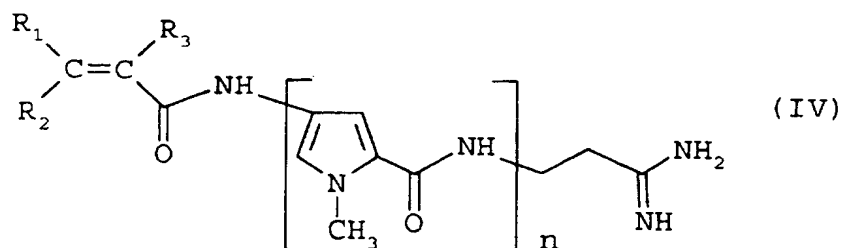
with a compound of formula:



15 wherein: R_1 and R_2 are selected, each independently, from: hydrogen, halogen, and C_1 - C_4 alkyl; R_3 is hydrogen or halogen; X is hydroxy or a leaving group; and m has the above reported meanings;

or:

20 (b) when B is equal to $\text{---} \text{C} \equiv \text{N}$, reacting a compound of formula:



wherein n , R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 are as defined above;

with succinic anhydride, and, if desired, converting a compound of formula (I) into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In the compounds of formula (III), X is hydroxy or a leaving group selected, for instance, from chloro, 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy, 2,4-dinitro-phenoxy, succinimido-N-oxy, imidazolyl group, and the like.

The reaction of process (a) between a compound of formula (II) and a compound of formula (III) can be carried out according to known methods, for instance those described in EP-B-246,868.

The reaction between a compound of formula (II) and a compound of formula (III) wherein X is hydroxy, is preferably carried out with a molar ratio (II):(III) of from 1:1 to 1:2, in an organic solvent, such as, e.g., dimethylsulfoxide, hexamethylphosphotriamide, dimethylacetamide, dimethyl-formamide, ethanol, benzene, or pyridine, in the presence of an organic or inorganic base such as, e.g., triethylamine, diisopropyl ethylamine, or sodium or potassium carbonate or bicarbonate, and of a condensing agent such as, e.g., N -ethyl- N' -(3-dimethylamino-propyl)-carbodiimide, N,N' -dicyclo-hexylcarbodiimide, and/or 1-hydroxy-benzotriazole hydrate. The reaction temperature may vary from about -10°C to about 100°C , and the reaction

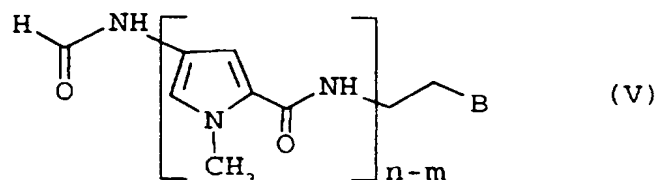
time from about 1 to about 24 hours.

The reaction between a compound of formula (II) and a compound of formula (III), wherein X is a leaving group as defined above, may be carried out with a molar ratio (II):(III) of from about 1:1 to about 1:2, in an organic solvent, such as, e.g., dimethylformamide, dioxane, pyridine, benzene, tetrahydrofuran, or mixtures thereof with water, optionally in the presence of an organic base, e.g. N,N'-diisopropylethylamine, triethylamine, or an inorganic base, e.g. sodium or potassium bicarbonate, at a temperature of from about 0°C to about 100°C, and for a time varying from about 2 hours to about 48 hours.

The optional conversion of a compound of formula (I) into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof may be carried out by conventional known method.

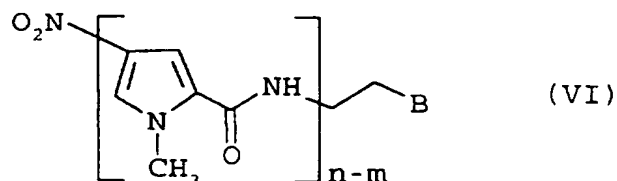
The compounds of formula (II) are known compounds, or can be obtained by known methods (see e.g. Tetrahedron Letters 31, 1299 (1990), Anticancer Drug Design 2, 511 (1994)), such as:

(i) by hydrolytic deformylation, in a basic or acid medium, of compounds of formula:



or

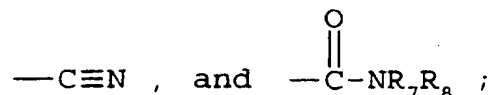
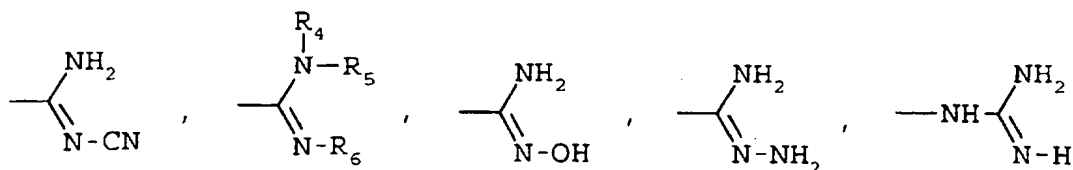
(ii) by nitro-group reduction, according to known methods, of compounds of formula:



wherein in the compounds of formula (V) and (VI):

n is 2, 3 or 4; m is 0 or 1;

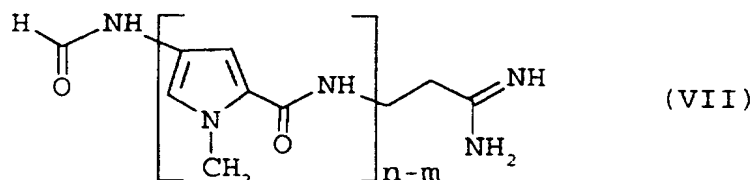
B is selected from:



- 5 wherein R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , and R_8 are, each independently, hydrogen or $\text{C}_1\text{—C}_4$ alkyl, with the proviso that at least one of R_4 , R_5 and R_6 is $\text{C}_1\text{—C}_4$ alkyl.

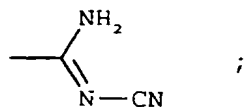
The compounds of formula (V), except when B is equal to

- 10 $\text{—NH—}\begin{array}{c} \text{NH}_2 \\ \diagdown \\ \text{N-H} \end{array}$, can in turn be prepared starting from distamycin analogues of formula:

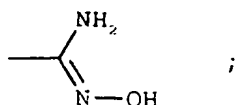


by using:

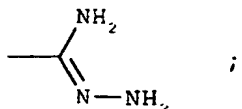
- 15 (i) $\text{H}_2\text{N—CN}$, so obtaining a compound of formula (I) having B equal to:



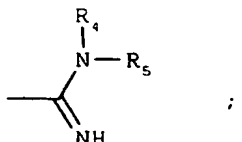
- (ii) $\text{H}_2\text{N—OH}$, so obtaining a compound of formula (I) having B equal to:



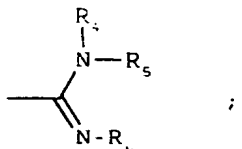
- (iii) $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{NH}_2$, so obtaining a compound of formula (I) having B equal to:



- (iv) HNR_4R_5 , so obtaining a compound of formula (I) having B equal to:



and then optionally with H_2NR_6 , so obtaining a compound of formula (I) having B equal to:

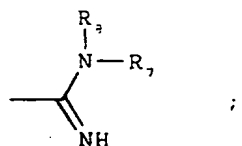


- wherein R_4 , R_5 , and R_6 are, each independently, hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl, with the proviso that at least one of R_4 , R_5 , and R_6 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl;

- (v) succinic anhydride, so obtaining a compound of formula (I) having B equal to $-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$;

- (vi) water in an alkaline medium, so obtaining a compound of formula (I) having B equal to $-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_7\text{R}_8$ wherein R_7 and R_8 are both hydrogen;

- (vii) HNR_7R_8 , so obtaining a compound of formula (I) having B equal to:



and then with water in an alkaline medium, so obtaining a compound of formula (I) having B equal to $-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_7\text{R}_8$, wherein R_7 and R_8 are, each independently, hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl, with the proviso that at least

one of R₇ and R₈ is C₁-C₄ alkyl.

The reaction between a compound of formula (VII) and one of the reactants as described at points (i), (ii), (iii), (iv),
5 or (vii) can be carried out according to known methods, for instance those reported in: US-4,766,142, Chem. Revs. 1961, 155; J. Med. Chem. 1984, 27, 849-857; Chem. Revs. 1970, 151; and "The Chemistry of Amidines and Imidates", edited by S. Patai, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. (1975).

10

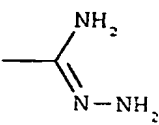
The reaction of a compound of formula (VII) with succinic anhydride (see point (v) above) is preferably carried out with a molar ratio (VII):succinic anhydride of from 1:1 to 1:3 in an organic solvent such as, e.g., dimethylsulfoxide,
15 dimethylformamide, in the presence of an organic or inorganic base such as, e.g., triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, sodium or potassium carbonate, and the like. The reaction temperature may vary from about 25°C to about 100°C, and the reaction time from about 1 hour to
20 about 12 hours.

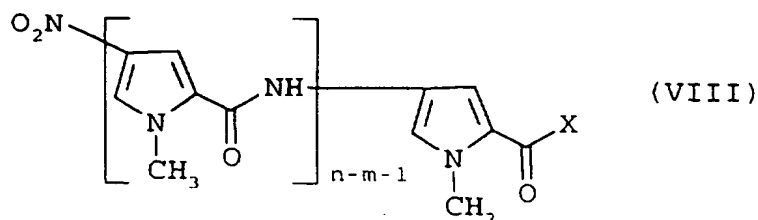
The reaction with water in an alkaline medium (see points (vi) and (vii) above) may be carried out according to known methods usually employed for an alkaline hydrolysis, e.g. by
25 treating the substrate with an excess of sodium or potassium hydroxide dissolved in water or in a mixture of water with an organic solvent, e.g. dioxane, tetrahydrofurane, or acetonitrile, at a temperature of from about 50° to about 100°C, for a time varying from about 2 hours to about 48
30 hours.

The compounds of formula (III) are known compounds or may be

prepared starting from known compounds through reactions well known in organic chemistry: see, for instance, J.C.S. 1947-1032 and JACS 62, 3495 (1940).

The compounds of formula (VI) can be obtained:

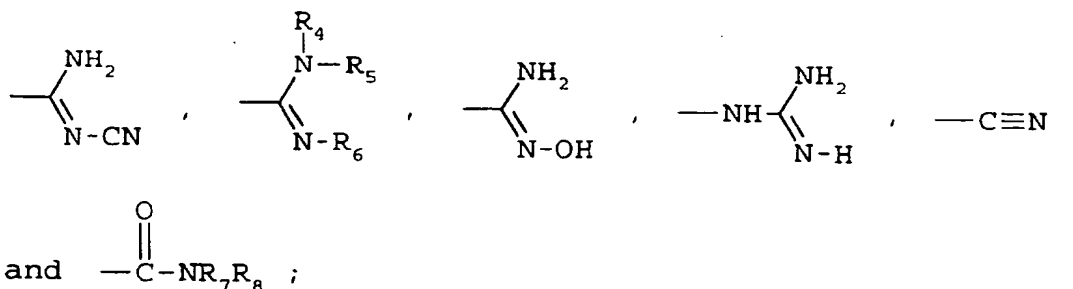
- 5 (i) except when B is equal to , from a compound of formula:

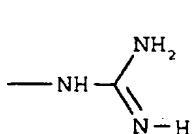
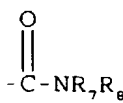


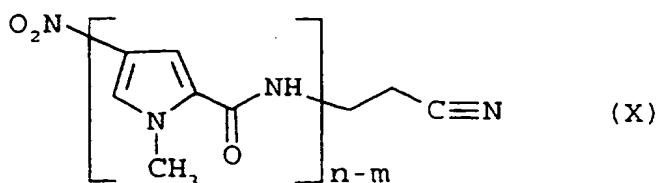
wherein n, m and X are as defined above, by reaction with a compound of formula:



wherein B' is selected from:



- (ii) except when B is equal to , or , by Pinner reaction of a compound of formula:



15 with a suitable amine compound as defined at point (i),

(ii), (iii) or (iv) above.

The compounds of formulas (VII), (VIII), (IX) and (X) are known compounds, or may be obtained by known methods (see
5 e.g. Tetrahedron, 34, 2389-2391, 1978; J. Org. Chem., 46, 3492-3497, 1981).

The reaction of process (b) is preferably carried out with a molar ratio (IV):succinic anhydride of from 1:1 to 1:3 in an
10 organic solvent such as, e.g., dimethylsulfoxide or dimethylformamide, in the presence of an organic or inorganic base such as, e.g., triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, sodium or potassium carbonate, and the like. The reaction temperature may vary from about 25°C
15 to about 100°C, and the reaction time from about 1 hour to about 12 hours.

The compounds (IV) can be obtained with known methods, for example, those described in WO 90/11277.

20 Salification of a compound of formula (I), as well as preparation of a free compound starting from a salt, may be carried out by known standard methods.

Well known procedures such as, e.g., fractional crystallization or chromatography, may also be followed for
25 separating a mixture of isomers of formula (I) into the single isomers.

The compounds of formula (I) may be purified by conventional techniques such as, e.g., silica gel or alumina column chromatography, and/or by recrystallization from an organic
30 solvent such as, e.g., a lower aliphatic alcohol, e.g. methyl, ethyl or isopropyl alcohol, or dimethylformamide.

PHARMACOLOGY

The compounds of formula (I) according to the present invention are useful as antineoplastic and antiviral agents. Particularly, they show cytostatic properties towards tumor
5 cells, so that they can be useful to inhibit growth of various tumors in mammals, including humans, such as, for instance, carcinomas, e.g. mammary carcinoma, lung carcinoma, bladder carcinoma, colon carcinoma, ovary and endometrial tumors. Other neoplasias in which the compounds
10 of the present invention can find application are, for instance, sarcomas, e.g. soft tissue and bone sarcomas, and the hematological malignancies such as, e.g. leukemias.

The in vitro antitumor activity was evaluated by
15 cytotoxicity studies carried out on murine L₁₂₁₀ leukemia cells. Cells were derived from in vivo tumors and established in cell culture. Cells were used until the tenth passage. Cytotoxicity was determined by counting surviving cells after 48 hours treatment.

20 The percentage of cell growth in the treated cultures was compared with that of controls. IC₅₀ values (concentration inhibiting 50% of the cellular growth in respect to controls) were calculated on dose-response.

25 The compounds of the invention were tested also in vivo on L₁₂₁₀ murine leukemia and on murine reticulosarcoma M 5076, showing a very good antitumoral activity, with the following procedure.

L₁₂₁₀ murine leukemia was maintained in vivo by i.v. serial
30 transplantation. For experiments, 10⁵ cells were injected i.p. in CD2F1 female mice, obtained from Charles River Italy. Animals were 8 to 10 weeks old at the beginning of the

experiments. Compounds were administered i.v. at day +1 after tumor cells injections.

M5076 reticulosarcoma was maintained in vivo by i.m. serial transplantation. For experiments, 5×10^5 cells were injected i.m. in C57B16 female mice, obtained from Charles River Italy. Animals were 8 to 10 weeks old at the beginning of the experiments. Compounds were administered i.v. at day 3, 7 and 11 after tumor injection.

Survival time of mice and tumor growth were calculated and activity was expressed in term of T/C% and T.I.%.

$$T/C = \frac{\text{median survival time treated group}}{\text{median survival time untreated group}} \times 100$$

T.I. = % inhibition of tumor growth respect to control

Tox: number of mice which died for toxicity.

Tox determination was made when mice died before the control and/or tested significant body weight loss and/or spleen and/or liver size reduction were observed.

The compounds of the invention show also a remarkable effectiveness in interfering with the reproductive activity of pathogenic viruses and protect tissue cells from viral infections. For example, they show activity against DNA viruses such as, for instance, herpes, e.g. herpes simplex and herpes zoster viruses, virus vaccinia, RNA viruses such as, e.g., Rhinovirus and Adenovirus, and against retroviruses such as, for instance, sarcoma viruses, e.g., murine sarcoma virus, and leukemia viruses, e.g. Friend leukemia virus.

For example, effectiveness against herpes, coxsackie and respiratory syncytial viruses was tested in a fluid medium as follows. Serial two-fold dilutions of the compounds from 200 to 1.5 mcg/ml were distributed in duplicate 0.1 ml/well
5 in 96 well microplates for tissue culture. Cell suspensions (2×10^5 cells/ml) infected with about 5×10^{-3} TCID₅₀ of virus/cell were immediately added 0.1 ml/well.

After 3-5 day incubation at 37°C in CO₂ 5%, the cell cultures were evaluated by microscope observation and
10 Minimum Inhibiting Concentration (MIC) was determined, MIC being the minimum concentration which determines a reduction of cytopathic effect in comparison with the infected controls.

15 The compounds of the invention can be administered to mammals, including humans, through the usual routes, for example, parenterally, e.g. by intravenous injection or infusion, intramuscularly, subcutaneously, topically or orally. The dosage depends on the age, weight and
20 conditions of the patient and on the administration route. For example, a suitable dosage for administration to adult humans may range from about 0.1 to about 150-200 mg pro dose 1-4 times a day.

25 Further object of the present invention are pharmaceutical compositions, which comprise a compound of formula (I) as an active principle, in association with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and/or diluent.

30 The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention are usually prepared following conventional methods and are administered in a pharmaceutically suitable form. For

instance, solutions for intravenous injection or infusion may contain as a carrier, for example, sterile water or preferably, they may be in the form of sterile aqueous isotonic saline solutions.

5 Suspensions or solutions for intramuscular injections may contain, together with the active compound, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g. sterile water, olive oil, ethyl oleate, glycols, e.g. propylene glycol, and if desired, a suitable amount of lidocaine hydrochloride.

10 In the forms for topical application, e.g. creams, lotions or pastes for use in dermatological treatment, the active ingredient may be mixed with conventional oleaginous or emulsifying excipients.

The solid oral forms, e.g. tablets and capsules, may
15 contain, together with the active compound, diluents, e.g., lactose, dextrose, saccharose, cellulose, corn starch and potato starch; lubricants, e.g. silica, talc, stearic acid, magnesium or calcium stearate, and/or polyethylene glycols; binding agents, e.g. starches, arabic gums, gelatin,
20 methylcellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone; disaggregating agents, e.g. starch, alginic acid, alginates, sodium starch glycolate; effervescing mixtures; dyestuffs; sweeteners; wetting agents, for instance, lecithin, polysorbates, laurylsulfates; and, in
25 general, non-toxic and pharmacologically inactive substances used in pharmaceutical formulation. Said pharmaceutical preparation may be manufactured by known techniques, for example by means of mixing, granulating, tableting, sugar-coating or film-coating processes.

30

A further object of the present invention are the compounds of formula (I) for use in a method for treating the human or

animal body by therapy.

Furthermore, the present invention provides a method for treating tumors and viral infections in a patient in need of it, which comprises administering to said patient a
5 composition of the invention.

A further object of the present invention is a combined method for treating cancer or for ameliorating the conditions of mammals, including humans, suffering from cancer, said method comprising administering a compound of
10 formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and an additional antitumor agent, close enough in time and in amounts sufficient to produce a therapeutically useful effect.

15 The present invention also provides combined preparations for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in anti-cancer therapy, comprising a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and an additional antitumour agent.

20 The term "antitumor agent" is meant to comprise both a single antitumor drug and "cocktails" i.e. a mixture of such drugs, according to the clinical practice. Examples of antitumor agents that can be formulated with a compound of formula (I), or alternatively, can be administered in a
25 combined method of treatment, include doxorubicin, daunomycin, epirubicin, idarubicin, etoposide, fluoro-uracil, melphalan, cyclo-phosphamide, 4-demethoxy daunorubicin, bleomycin, vinblastin, and mitomycin, or mixtures thereof.

30

The following examples are given to better illustrate the invention, but do not limit the scope of the invention

itself.

EXAMPLE 1

3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α -bromo-
5 acrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]
pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propion-
cyanamidine

Step I The intermediate 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-
10 methyl-4-aminopyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]
propioncyanamidine hydrochloride

To a solution of 324 mg of cyanamide in 20 ml of DMF were
added 186 mg of sodium hydride. The mixture was stirred at
15 room temperature for 30 min and then added to a solution of
1 g of distamycin A in 10 ml DMF. The solution was stirred
at room temperature for two hours, then acetic acid was
added until pH=7. The solvent was removed at reduced
pressure and the crude residue purified by flash
20 chromatography (methylene chloride/methanol: 9/1) to give
900 mg of 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4-formamido-
pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
carboxamido]propioncyanamidine which was dissolved in 50 ml
of methanol and added of 5 ml of 2N hydrochloric acid.
25 The reaction was stirred at room temperature for two days,
solvent evaporated in vacuo and the solid residue suspended
in 200 ml of ethyl acetate, yielding after filtration 600
mg of the intermediate.

FAB-MS: m/z 479, (65, [M+H]⁺)

30 PMR (DMSO-d₅) δ :

10.11 (s, 1H), 9.97 (s, 1H), 9.80-9.60 (b.s., 2H), 8.50-
8.00 (b.s., 3H), 7.40 (t, J=5.8 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (d, J=1.7 Hz,

1H), 7.19 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.41 (m, 2H), 2.70 (m, 2H).

5

Step II The intermediate 1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxyl chloride

To a solution of α -bromoacrylic acid (1.7 g) in dry CH_3CN (5 ml) a solution of N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (1.2 g) in
10 20 ml CH_3CN was added in 1 hour and the resulting suspension was stirred at 25°C for 20'. The white precipitate was filtered and the resulting solution was added to a solution of 1-methyl-4-aminopyrrole-2-carboxylic acid hydrochloride (1 g) in 20 ml of H_2O and 1.4 g of NaHCO_3 . The solution was
15 stirred for 1 hour at 25°C then HCl 2N was added until pH=3. The solvent was removed at reduced pressure and the crude residue purified by flash chromatography (methylene chloride/methanol:95/5) to give 1.2 g of 1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid, which was
20 dissolved in benzene (40 ml) and added of 10 ml of SOCl_2 . The solution was refluxed for 1 hour then evaporated to dryness in vacuo to give 1.4 g of the intermediate.

By analogous procedure and by using the opportune starting
25 materials the following product can be obtained:

1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxyl chloride.

Step III The title compound

To a solution of 206 mg of the intermediate obtained from
30 step I, 100 mg of NaHCO_3 in 40 ml of water and 20 ml of dioxane, a solution of 175 mg of the intermediate obtained

from step II in 40 ml of dioxane was added. The solution was stirred for 2 hours at 25°C then the solvent evaporated in vacuo and the crude residue purified by flash chromatography (methylene chloride/methanol:10/1) to yield
5 150 mg of the title compound as a yellow solid.

FAB-MS: m/z 732, (42, [M-H]⁻)

PMR (DMSO-d₆, 45°C) δ :

10.27 (s, 1H), 9.95 (s, 1H), 9.92 (s, 1H), 9.88 (s, 1H),
8.3 (b.s., 2H), 8.1 (b.s., 1H), 6.8-7.3 (m, 8H), 6.67 (d,
10 J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 6.22 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (s, 6H), 3.84
(s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.45 (b.s., 2H), 2.6 (b.s., 2H).

By analogous procedure and by using the opportune starting materials the following products can be obtained:

15 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α-bromoacrylamido)
pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
carboxamido]propioncyanamidine; and
3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α-
chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
20 carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]
propioncyanamidine.

EXAMPLE 2

3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α-
25 bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
carboxamido]propion-N-methyl-amidine hydrochloride

Step I The intermediate 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-
methyl-4-aminopyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
30 carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propion-N-
methyl-amidine dihydrochloride

A solution of 2 g of distamycin A in 50 ml DMF was treated with 0.38 ml of methylamine hydrochloride 80%. After 8 hours additional 0.25 equivalent of methylamine hydrochloride 80% was added. The solution was evaporated to dryness and the crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (methylene chloride/methanol: 8/2) to give 1.5 g of 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4-formamidopyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propion-N-methyl-amidine hydrochloride which was dissolved in 40 ml of methanol and added of 5 ml of 2N hydrochloric acid.

The reaction was stirred at room temperature for two days, the solvent evaporated in vacuo and the solid residue suspended in 200 ml of ethyl acetate, yielding after filtration 1.4 g of the intermediate.

FAB-MS: m/z 468, (40, [M+H]⁺)

PMR (DMSO-d₆) δ :

10.20 (s, 3H), 10.18 (s, 1H), 9.65 (m, 1H), 9.20 (s, 1H), 8.63 (s, 1H), 8.25 (t, J=5.8 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.60-3.40 (m, 2H), 2.80 (d, J=6 Hz, 3H), 2.61 (m, 2H).

By analogous procedure and by using the opportune starting material the following product can be obtained:

3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4-aminopyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propion-N,N-dimethyl-amidine dihydrochloride.

Step II The title compound

A solution of 170 mg of 1-methyl-4-(α-

bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxyl chloride (prepared as reported in Example 1 step II) in 30 ml of dioxane, was added to a solution of the intermediate obtained from step I (162 mg) and 75 mg of NaHCO₃ in 25 ml of H₂O. The solution
5 was stirred for 2 hours at room temperature, acidified with HCl 2N until pH=5 and then evaporated in vacuo. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (methylene chloride/ methanol: 8/2) to yield 120 mg of the title compound as a yellow solid.

10 FAB-MS: m/z 722, (18, [M+H]⁺)

PMR (DMSO-d₆) δ:

10.34 (s, 1H), 9.98 (s, 1H), 9.95 (s, 1H), 9.92 (s, 1H),
9.5 (b.s., 1H), 9.1 (b.s., 1H), 8.5 (b.s., 1H), 8.22 (t,
J=5.9 Hz, 1H), 6.9-7.3 (m, 8H), 6.68 (d, J=2.8 Hz, 1H),
15 6.22 (d, J=2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (s, 6H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.80
(s, 3H), 3.48 (b.s., 2H), 2.79 (s, 3H), 2.62 (b.s., 2H).

By analogous procedure and by using the opportune starting materials the following products can be obtained:

20 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α-bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propion-N,N-dimethylamidine hydrochloride

FAB-MS: m/z 736, (100, [M+H]⁺)

25 PMR (DMSO-d₆) δ:

10.37 (s, 1H), 9.99 (s, 1H), 9.95 (s, 1H), 9.94 (s, 1H),
9.0 (b.s., 1H), 8.3 (b.s., 1H), 8.31 (t, J=5.8 Hz, 1H),
6.9-7.3 (m, 8H), 6.70 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 6.22 (d, J=2.9 Hz,
1H), 3.84 (s, 6H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.46 (m,
30 2H), 3.22 (b.s., 3H), 3.03 (b.s., 3H), 2.77 (t, J=6.5 Hz,
2H);

3- [1-methyl-4 [1-methyl-4 [1-methyl-4 (α -
bromoacrylamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido] pyrrole-2-
carboxamido] pyrrole-2-carboxamido] propion-N-methyl-amidine
hydrochloride;

5 3- [1-methyl-4 [1-methyl-4 [1-methyl-4 [1-methyl-4 (α -
chloroacrylamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido] pyrrole-2-
carboxamido] pyrrole-2-carboxamido] pyrrole-2-
carboxamido] propion-N-methyl-amidine hydrochloride;

10 3- (1-methyl-4- (1-methyl-4- (1-methyl-4- (α -
bromoacrylamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) pyrrole-2-
carboxamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) propion-N,N-
dimethylamidine hydrochloride; and

3- (1-methyl-4- (1-methyl-4- (1-methyl-4- (1-methyl-4- (α -
chloroacrylamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) pyrrole-2-
15 carboxamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) pyrrole-2-
carboxamido) propion-N,N-dimethylamidine hydrochloride.

EXAMPLE 3

3- [1-methyl-4 [1-methyl-4 [1-methyl-4 [1-methyl-4 (α -
20 bromoacrylamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido] pyrrole-2-
carboxamido] pyrrole-2-carboxamido] pyrrole-2-
carboxamido] propion-N,N'-dimethyl-amidine hydrochloride

Step I The intermediate 3- [1-methyl-4 [1-methyl-4 [1-
25 methyl-4-aminopyrrole-2-carboxamido] pyrrole-2-
carboxamido] pyrrole-2-carboxamido] propion-N,N'-
dimethyl-amidine dihydrochloride

A solution of 1.5 g of distamycin A in 40 ml DMF was heated
at 80°C and treated with 4 ml of methylamine hydrochloride
30 80%. After 4 hours additional 5 equivalent (4 ml) of
methylamine hydrochloride 80% were added. The solution was

evaporated to dryness and the crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (methylene chloride/methanol:8/2) to give 1.2 g of 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4-formamidopyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]

5 pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propion-N,N'-dimethyl-amidine hydrochloride which was dissolved in 40 ml of methanol and added of 5 ml of 2N hydrochloric acid solution.

The reaction was stirred at room temperature for two days, the solvent evaporated in vacuo and the solid residue
10 suspended in 200 ml of ethyl acetate, yielding after filtration 1.4 g of the intermediate.

FAB-MS: m/z 482, (45, [M+H]⁺)

PMR (DMSO-d₆) δ :

10.21 (s, 3H), 10.18 (s, 1H), 9.61 (m, 1H), 8.85 (s, 1H),
15 8.39 (t, J=5.8 Hz, 1H), 8.00-7.70 (b.s., 1H), 7.28 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H) 7.08 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.60-3.40 (m, 2H), 3.02 (d, J=6 Hz, 3H), 2.80 (d, J=6
20 Hz, 3H), 2.72 (m, 2H).

Step II The title compound

A solution of 200 mg 1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxyl chloride (prepared as reported in Example 1 step
25 II) in 10 ml of benzene, was added to a solution of the intermediate obtained from step I (250 mg) and 76 mg of NaHCO₃ in 5 ml of H₂O. The solution was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature, then evaporated under reduced pressure and the crude residue was purified by flash chromatography
30 (methylene chloride/ methanol:85/15) to yield 185 mg of the title compound as a yellow solid.

FAB-MS: m/z 736, (70, [M+H]⁺)

PMR (DMSO-d₆) δ :

10.38 (s, 1H), 10.00 (s, 1H), 9.96 (s, 1H), 9.94 (s, 1H),
9.2 (b.s., 2H), 8.33 (t, J=6.0 Hz, 1H), 6.9-7.3 (m, 8H),
5 6.71 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 6.22 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (s,
6H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.44 (b.s., 2H), 3.00 (s,
3H), 2.79 (s, 3H), 2.73 (b.s., 2H).

UV: c=18.1mg/l (EtOH 95%) λ_{MAX}=312 ε=44375

10 By analogous procedure and by using the opportune starting
materials the following products can be obtained:

3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α-bromoacrylamido)
pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
carboxamido]propion-N,N'-dimethyl-amidine hydrochloride;

15 and

3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α-
chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]
propion-N,N'-dimethyl-amidine hydrochloride.

20

EXAMPLE 4

3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α-bromo-
acrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]
pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]

25 **propionamidoxime**

Step I The intermediate 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-
methyl-4-aminopyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propionamidoxime
30 hydrochloride

A solution of 2 g of distamycin A in 35 ml DMF was heated

to 80°C and treated with 0.46 ml of hydroxylamine 1M in DMF. After 30' additional 1 equivalent of hydroxylamine 1M in DMF was added. The solution was evaporated to dryness and the crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (methylene chloride/methanol: 9/1) to give 1.50 g of 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4-formamidopyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propionamidoxime which was dissolved in 50 ml of methanol and added of 10 ml of HCl 2N. The solution was stirred at room temperature for 2 days, the solvent evaporated in vacuo and the solid residue suspended in 200 ml of ethyl acetate, yielding, after filtration 1.4 g of the intermediate.

FAB-MS: m/z 480 (20, [M+H]⁺)

PMR (DMSO-d₆) δ :

10.18 (b.s., 3H); 9.98 (s, 1H); 8.32 (t, J=5.7 Hz, 1H); 7.25 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H); 7.20 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H); 7.16 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H); 7.12 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H); 7.10 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H); 6.93 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H); 3.89 (s, 3H); 3.86 (s, 3H); 3.82 (b.s., 7H); 3.50 (m, 2H); 2.22 (m, 2H).

Step II The title compound

To a solution of 277 mg of the intermediate obtained from step I and 137 mg of NaHCO₃ in 55 ml of H₂O, a solution of 203 mg of 1-methyl-4-(α-bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxyl chloride (prepared as reported in Example 1 step II) in 55 ml of dioxane, was added. The solution was stirred for 5 hours at room temperature, then evaporated in vacuo and the crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (methylene chloride/ methanol: 85/15) to yield 90 mg of the title compound as a hazel solid.

FAB-MS: m/z 724, (10, [M+H]⁺)

PMR (DMSO-d₆) δ :

10.27 (s, 1H), 9.94 (s, 1H), 9.91 (s, 1H), 9.88 (s, 1H),
9.5 (b.s., 2H), 8.5 (b.s., 1H), 7.98 (t, J=5.9 Hz, 1H),
5 7.3-6.8 (m, 8H), 6.66 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 6.21 (d, J=2.9 Hz,
1H), 3.84 (s, 6H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.38 (b.s.,
2H), 2.31 (b.s., 2H).

UV: c=4.16mg/l (MeOH) λ_{MAX}=307.8 ε=51155

- 10 By analogous procedure and by using the opportune starting materials the following products can be obtained:

3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α-bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propionamidoxime; and

- 15 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α-chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propionamidoxime.

20 **EXAMPLE 5**

2-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α-bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]ethylguanidine hydrochloride

25

Step I The intermediate 2-aminoethylguanidine dihydrochloride

- A solution of commercial N-BOC-ethylendiamine (1 g) in dry ethanol (100 ml) and 2-methyl-2-thiopseudourea hydroiodide
30 (1.5 g) was refluxed for 8 hours. The solvent was removed at reduced pressure and the crude residue purified by flash

chromatography (methylene chloride/methanol:9/1) to yield 1.5 g of N-BOC-2-aminoethylguanidine hydroiodide as a yellow oil which was dissolved in methanolic hydrochloric acid solution 5N (20 ml) and stirred at room temperature
5 for 3 hours. The white precipitate was collected, washed with dry ethanol, affording 700 mg of the intermediate.

FAB-MS: m/z 103, (20, [M+H]⁺)

PMR (DMSO-d₆) δ :

8.38 (b.s., 3H), 7.97 (t, J= 6 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (b.s., 4H),
10 3.45 (m, 2H), 2.92 (m, 2H).

Step II The intermediate 2-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4-aminopyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]ethylguanidine dihydrochloride
15

A solution of 1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4-nitropyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid (590 mg) (prepared as reported in Tetrahedron 34,2389-2391,1978) in 20 ml of DMF, 2-aminoethylguanidine dihydrochloride (500 mg), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate (350 mg), dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (880 mg), and sodium bicarbonate (385 mg) was stirred at 70°C for 4 hours. The solution obtained after filtration was evaporated in vacuo and the
25 residue purified by flash chromatography (methylene chloride/methanol:8/2) to yield 800 mg of 2-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4-nitropyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]ethylguanidine hydrochloride, which was dissolved in methanol (100 ml),
30 added with 1N hydrochloric acid solution (2 ml) and reduced over Pd catalyst (10% on charcoal) in hydrogen atmosphere (50 psi) in a Parr apparatus. The solution obtained after

filtration of the catalyst was evaporated in vacuo and the solid residue washed with dry ethanol to yield 750 mg of the intermediate as a brown powder.

FAB-MS: m/z 469, (15, [M+H]⁺)

5 PMR (DMSO-d₆) δ :

10.38-10.11 (b.s., 4H), 9.98 (s, 1H), 8.28 (b.s., 1H), 8.19 (d, J= 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.73, (b.s., 1H), 7.63 (d, J= 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.60-7.00 (b.s., 4H), 7.28 (d, J= 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (d, J= 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.1 (d, J= 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (d, J= 1.7 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.28 (m, 4H) .

By analogous procedure and by using the opportune starting materials the following products can be obtained:

15 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4-aminopyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propioncyanamidine hydrochloride;

3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4-aminopyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propionamidoxime hydrochloride;

20 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4-aminopyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propion-N-methyl-amidine dihydrochloride;

25 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4-aminopyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propion-N,N'-dimethyl-amidine dihydrochloride;

3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4-aminopyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propionamide hydrochloride;

30 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4-aminopyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propion-N-methylamide hydrochloride; and

3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4-aminopyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propionitrile hydrochloride.

5 Step III The title compound

A solution of 250 mg of 1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxyl chloride (prepared as reported in Example 1 step II) in 15 ml of benzene, was added to a solution of the intermediate obtained from step II (250 mg) and 82 mg of NaHCO₃ in 5 ml of H₂O. The solution was vigorously stirred for 8 hours at room temperature, then evaporated in vacuo and the crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (methylene chloride/ methanol: 8/2) to yield 220 mg of the title compound as a yellow solid.

15 FAB-MS: m/z 723, (32, [M+H]⁺)

PMR (DMSO-d₆) δ :

10.30 (s, 1H), 9.95 (s, 1H), 9.92 (s, 1H), 9.90 (s, 1H), 8.10 (t, J=5.9Hz, 1H), 7.56 (t, J=5.9, 1H), 7.2 (b.s., 4H), 6.9-7.3 (m, 8H), 6.68 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 6.21 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.30 (b.s., 4H).

UV: c=15.3mg/l (EtOH95%) λ_{MAX} =312.0 ϵ =48792

By analogous procedure and by using the opportune starting materials the following products can be obtained:

2-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]ethylguanidine hydrochloride;

2-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α -chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]ethylguanidine

hydrochloride;

3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)
pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)propioncyanamidine;

5 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -
bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)propion-cyanamidine;

3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -
10 chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)
propioncyanamidine;

3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)
pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
15 carboxamido)propion-N-methylamidine hydrochloride;

3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -
bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)propion-N-methylamidine hydrochloride;

20 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -
chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)
propion-N-methylamidine hydrochloride;

3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)
25 pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)propion-N,N'-dimethylamidine hydrochloride;

3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -
bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
30 carboxamido)propion-N,N'-dimethylamidine hydrochloride;

3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -

- chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propion-N,N'-dimethylamidine hydrochloride;
- 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propionamidoxime;
- 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propionamidoxime;
- 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propionamidoxime;
- 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propionamide;
- 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propionamide;
- 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propionamide; and
- 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propion-N-methylamide.

EXAMPLE 6

3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propionitrile

5

Step I The intermediate 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4-aminopyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propionitrile hydrochloride

10 To a solution of 1 g of distamycin A in 20 ml DMF were added 550 mg of succinic anhydride and 950 mg of K_2CO_3 . The solution was heated at 60°C for 3 hours then evaporated to dryness and the crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (methylene chloride/methanol: 9/1) to give
15 750 g of 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4-formamidopyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido] propionitrile which was dissolved in 20 ml of methanol and added of 5 ml of HCl 2N. The solution was stirred at room temperature for 2 days,
20 the solvent evaporated in vacuo and the solid residue suspended in 20 ml of ethyl acetate, yielding, after filtration 560 mg of the intermediate.

Step II The title compound

25 To a solution of 80 mg α -bromoacrylic acid in 10 ml of DMF, 57 mg of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide were added. The solution was stirred at room temperature for 20' then added of 110 mg of intermediate obtained from step I and 20 mg of sodium bicarbonate.
30 The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 8 hours, the solvent was evaporated in vacuo and the crude residue purified by flash chromatography (methylene chloride/

methanol:9/1) to yield 100 mg of the title compound as a yellow solid.

FAB-MS: m/z 571, (10, [M+H]⁺)

PMR (DMSO-d₆) δ:

5 10.29 (s, 1H), 9.96 (s, 1H), 9.92 (s, 1H), 8.32 (t, J=5.9 Hz, 1H), 6.9-7.3 (m, 6H), 6.67 (d, J=2.8 Hz, 1H), 6.22 (d, J=2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.39 (m, 2H), 2.7 (t, J=6.3 Hz, 2H).

UV: c=15.1mg/l (EtOH95%) λ_{MAX}=308.4 ε=37068

10

By analogous procedure and by using the opportune starting materials the following products can be obtained:

- 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α-bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propionitrile;
- 15 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α-chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propionitrile;
- 20 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α-chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propion-N-methyl-amidine hydrochloride;
- 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α-chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propion-N,N'-dimethyl-amidine hydrochloride;
- 25 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α-chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propionamidoxime;
- 30 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α-chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-

carboxamido]propioncyanamidine;
3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α -chloroacrylamido)
pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
carboxamido]propionamide.

5

EXAMPLE 7

3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α -
bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
carboxamido]propionamide

10

Step I The intermediate 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-
methyl-4-aminopyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propionamide
hydrochloride

15

To a solution of 1 g of distamycin A in 50 ml of
acetonitrile and 50 ml of water, 10 ml of NaOH 1N, were
added and the solution was heated at 60°C for 4 hours. The
solvent was evaporated to dryness and the crude residue was
purified by flash chromatography (methylene chloride/
methanol:9/1) affording 800 mg of 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-
4[1-methyl-4-formamidopyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propionamide which was
dissolved in 20 ml of methanol and added of 5 ml of HCl 2N.
The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 2 days,
the solvent was evaporated in vacuo and the solid residue
suspended in 50 ml of ethyl acetate, yielding after
filtration 600 mg of the intermediate as a light brown
solid.

25

30

By analogous procedure and by using the opportune starting
material the following product can be obtained:

3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4-aminopyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propion-N-methylamide hydrochloride

5 Step II The title compound

A solution of 260 mg of 1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxyl chloride (prepared as reported in Example 1 step II) in 25 ml of dioxane, was added to a solution of the intermediate obtained from step II (420 mg) in 25 ml of acetonitrile and 25 ml dioxane and 0.27 ml of triethylamine. The solution was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature, then evaporated in vacuo and the crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (methylene chloride/methanol: 8/2) to yield 220 mg of the title compound as a yellow solid.

FAB-MS: m/z 711, (36, [M+H]⁺)

PMR (DMSO-d₆) δ :

10.27 (s, 1H), 9.94 (s, 1H), 9.92 (s, 1H), 9.86 (s, 1H), 7.94 (t, J=5.9 Hz, 1H), 6.8-7.3 (m, 8H), 7.31 (b.s., 1H), 6.79 (b.s., 1H), 6.66 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 6.21 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (s, 6H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.33 (m, 2H), 2.30 (t, J=7.2 Hz, 2H).

UV: c=15.1mg/l (EtOH95%) λ_{MAX} =311.0 ϵ =53146

25 By analogous procedure and by using the opportune starting materials the following products can be obtained:

3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propionamide;

30 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α -chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-

carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]
propionamide; and

3-[1-methyl-4-[1-methyl-4-[1-methyl-4-[1-methyl-4-(α -
bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
5 carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
carboxamido]propion-N-methylamide.

EXAMPLE 8

3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α -
10 bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propion-N-methyl-amidine
hydrochloride

Step I The intermediate 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-
15 methyl-4-aminopyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propion-N-
methyl-amidine dihydrochloride

1.2 g of 3-[1-methyl-4-[1-methyl-4-[1-methyl-4-
nitropyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
20 carboxamido]propionitrile (prepared as reported in
J. Med. Chem 22, 1296-1301, 1979) was suspended in dry
ethanol and the solution saturated with dry hydrogen
chloride. After 24 hours at room temperature, the solvent
was evaporated in vacuo and the residue treated with two
25 equivalents of solution of methylamine in dry ethanol.
After 24 hours at room temperature, the solvent was
evaporated in vacuo and the residue purified by flash
chromatography yielding 500 mg of 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-
4[1-methyl-4-nitropyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
30 carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propion-N-methylamidine
hydrochloride which was dissolved in a mixture of methanol-
dioxane-10% hydrochloric acid (4:1:1) and reduced over Pd

dioxane-10% hydrochloric acid (4:1:1) and reduced over Pd catalyst (10% on charcoal) in hydrogen atmosphere (50 psi) in a Parr apparatus.

The solution obtained after filtration of the catalyst was evaporated in vacuo, and the solid residue suspended in dry ethanol, and filtered to yield 500 mg of intermediate.

FAB-MS: m/z 468, (40, [M+H]⁺)

PMR (DMSO-d₆) δ :

10.20 (s, 3H), 10.18 (s, 1H), 9.98 (s, 1H), 9.65 (m, 1H),
10 9.20 (s, 1H), 8.63 (s, 1H), 8.25 (t, J=5.8 Hz, 1H), 7.25
(d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (d, J=1.7
Hz, 1H) 7.08 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H),
6.91 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.79
(s, 3H), 3.60-3.40 (m, 2H), 2.80 (d, J=6 Hz, 3H), 2.61 (m,
15 2H).

By analogous procedure and by using the opportune starting materials the following product can be obtained:

3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4-aminopyrrole-2-
20 carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]
propioncyanamidine hydrochloride;

3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4-aminopyrrole-2-
carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
carboxamido]propionamidoxime hydrochloride; and

25 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4-aminopyrrole-2-
carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]
propion-N,N'-dimethyl-amidine dihydrochloride.

Step II The title compound

30 To a solution of 70 mg α-bromoacrylic acid in 8 ml of DMF,
51 mg of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide were added. The solution
was stirred at room temperature for 20' then added of 108

mg of intermediate obtained from step I and 17 mg of sodium bicarbonate.

The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 hours, the solvent was evaporated in vacuo and the crude residue
5 purified by flash chromatography (methylene chloride/methanol:8/2) to yield 50 mg of the title compound as a yellow solid.

FAB-MS: m/z 600, (20, [M+H]⁺)

PMR (DMSO-d₆) δ :

10 10.28 (s, 1H), 9.93 (s, 1H), 9.88 (s, 1H), 9.4 (b.s., 1H),
9.1 (b.s., 1H), 8.5 (b.s., 1H), 8.18 (t, J=5.9 Hz, 1H),
6.8-7.3 (m, 6H), 6.64 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, J=2.9 Hz,
1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.48 (m,
2H), 2.75 (s, 3H), 2.62 (m, 2H).

15

By analogous procedure and by using the opportune starting materials the following products can be obtained:

3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α-bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
20 carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)propion-cyanamidine;

3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α-bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
25 carboxamido)propion-N-methylamidine hydrochloride;

3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α-chloro-acrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)propion-N-methylamidine hydrochloride;

30 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α-chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-

carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)
propion-N,N'-dimethylamidine hydrochloride; and

3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)
pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
5 carboxamido)propionamidoxime.

EXAMPLE 9

3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α -bromo-
acrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]
10 pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propionitrile

To a solution of 350 mg of 3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-
methyl-4-[1-methyl-4(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]
15 pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propionamidine hydrochloride
(prepared as reported in WO 90/11277) in 20 ml of DMF, were
added 120 mg of succinic anhydride and 165 mg of K_2CO_3 . The
solution was heated at 60°C for 3 hours then the solvent
evaporated under reduced pressure and the crude residue was
20 purified by flash chromatography (methylene
chloride/methanol:95/5) to yield 150 mg of the title
compound as a pale yellow solid.

FAB-MS: m/z 693, (100, $[M+H]^+$)

PMR (DMSO- d_6) δ :

25 10.32 (s, 1H), 10.00 (s, 1H), 9.97 (s, 1H), 9.95 (s, 1H),
8.36 (t, J=5.9 Hz, 1H), 6.9-7.3 (m, 8H), 6.70 (d, J=2.7 Hz,
1H), 6.25 (d, J=2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (s, 6H), 3.87 (s, 3H),
3.60 (s, 3H), 3.42 (m, 2H), 2.75 (t, J=6.5 Hz, 2H).

UV: c=20.3mg/l (EtOH95%) λ_{MAX} =312.6 ϵ =45606

By analogous procedure and by using the opportune starting materials the following products can be obtained:

3- [1-methyl-4 [1-methyl-4 [1-methyl-4 (α -bromoacrylamido)
5 pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
carboxamido]propionitrile; and

3- [1-methyl-4 [1-methyl-4 [1-methyl-4 [1-methyl-4 (α -
chloroacrylamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]
10 propionitrile.

EXAMPLE 10

3- [1-methyl-4 [1-methyl-4 [1-methyl-4 [1-methyl-4 (α -
chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
15 carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]
propion-N-methyl-amidine hydrochloride

To a solution of the intermediate prepared as reported in
Example 2, step I, and 100 mg of NaHCO₃ in 15 ml of water,
20 395 mg of 1-methyl-4 (α -chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxyl
chloride in 15 ml of benzene were added. The reaction was
stirred vigorously for 4 hours, then the solvent was
evaporated under vacuum and the crude residue purified by
flash chromatography (methylene chloride/methanol:8/2) to
25 yield 135 mg of the title compound as a yellow powder.

FAB-MS: m/z 678, (45, [M+H]⁺)

PMR (DMSO-d₆) δ :

10.29 (s, 1H), 9.96 (s, 1H), 9.92 (s, 1H), 9.89 (s, 1H),
8.9 (b.s., 3H), 8.19 (t, J=5.9 Hz, 1H), 6.9-7.3 (m, 8H),
30 6.37 (d, J=2.2 Hz, 1H), 5.99 (d, J=2.2 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (s,

6H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.48 (m, 2H), 2.78 (s, 3H), 2.59 (m, 2H).

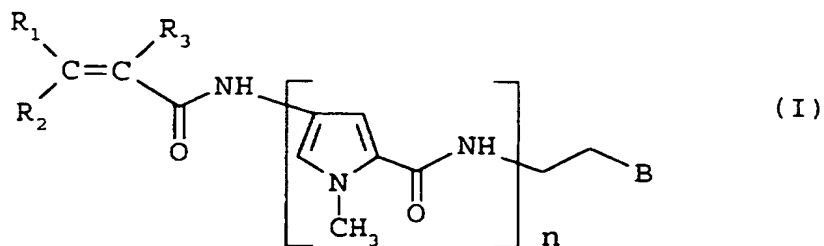
UV: c=18.5mg/l (EtOH95%) $\lambda_{\text{MAX}}=312.6$ $\epsilon=44232$

- 5 By analogous procedure and by using the opportune starting materials the following products can be obtained:

3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α -
bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
10 carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propion-N-methyl-amidine
hydrochloride; and
3-[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4[1-methyl-4(α -bromoacrylamido)
pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]pyrrole-2-
carboxamido]pyrrole-2-carboxamido]propion-N-methyl-amidine
15 hydrochloride.

CLAIMS

1. An acryloyl substituted distamycin derivative of formula:



5

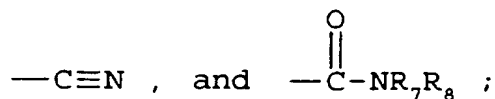
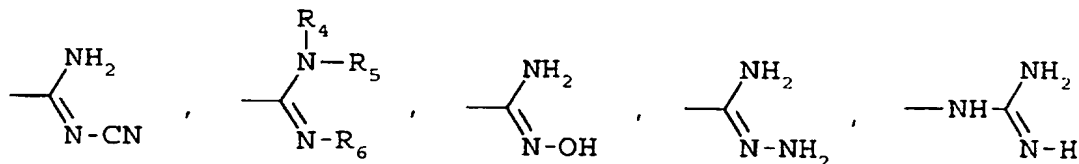
wherein:

n is 2, 3 or 4;

R₁ and R₂ are selected, each independently, from: hydrogen, halogen, and C₁-C₄ alkyl;

10 R₃ is hydrogen or halogen;

B is selected from:



wherein R₄, R₅, R₆, R₇, and R₈ are, each independently, hydrogen or C₁-C₄ alkyl, with the proviso that at least one

15 of R₄, R₅ and R₆ is C₁-C₄ alkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

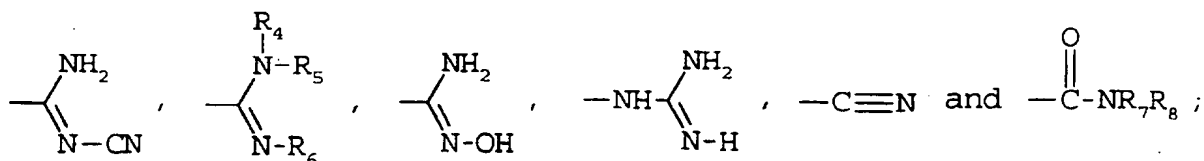
2. A compound as defined in claim 1, wherein:

n is 3 or 4;

20 R₁ and R₂ are hydrogen;

R₃ is chlorine or bromine;

B is selected from:



wherein R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , and R_8 are, each independently, hydrogen or methyl, with the proviso that at least one of R_4 , R_5 and R_6 is methyl.

5

3. A compound as defined in claim 1, selected from:

- 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propioncyanamidine;
- 10 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propioncyanamidine;
- 15 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propioncyanamidine;
- 20 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propion-N-methylamidine;
- 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propion-N-methylamidine;
- 25 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propion-N-methylamidine;
- 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)

- pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propion-N,N'-dimethylamidine;
- 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propion-N,N'-dimethylamidine;
- 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propion-N,N'-dimethylamidine;
- 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propionamidoxime;
- 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propionamidoxime;
- 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)propionamidoxime;
- 2-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)ethylguanidine;
- 2-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)ethylguanidine;
- 2-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)ethylguanidine;

ethylguanidine;

3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)
pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)propionitrile;

5 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -
bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)
propionitrile;

10 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -
chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)
propionitrile;

15 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido):
pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)propionamide;

3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -
bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)
propionamide;

20 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -
chloroacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)
propionamide;

25 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -
bromoacrylamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)
propion-N-methylamide;

30 3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -bromoacrylamido)
pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-carboxamido)pyrrole-2-
carboxamido)propion-N,N-dimethylamidine;

3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -

bromoacrylamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) propion-N,N-dimethylamidine;

3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) propion-N,N-dimethylamidine;

3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) propion-N-methyl-amidine;

3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) propion-N,N'-dimethyl-amidine;

3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) propionamidoxime;

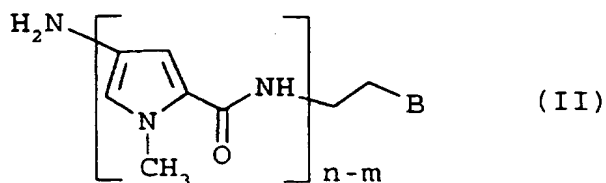
3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) propioncyanamidine; and

3-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(1-methyl-4-(α -chloroacrylamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) pyrrole-2-carboxamido) propionamide;

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

4. A process for producing a compound as defined in claim 1, which process comprises:

(a) reacting a compound of formula:

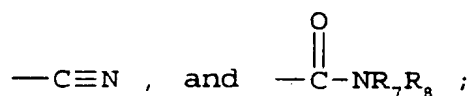
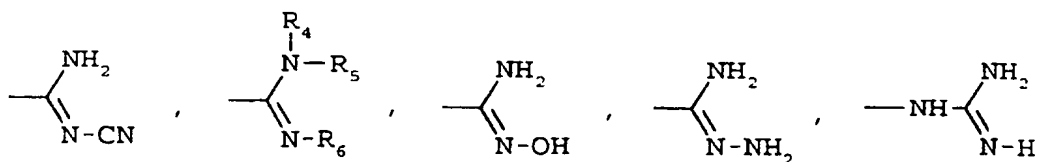


wherein:

n is 2, 3 or 4;

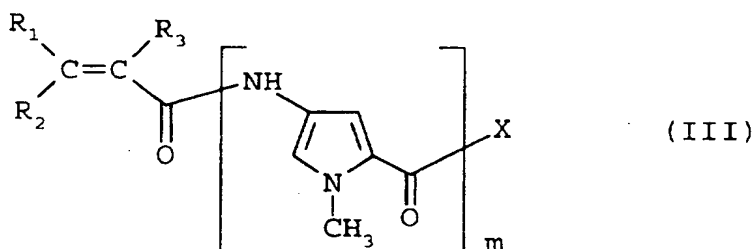
m is 0 or 1;

B is selected from:



wherein R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , and R_8 are, each independently, hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl, with the proviso that at least one of R_4 , R_5 and R_6 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl;

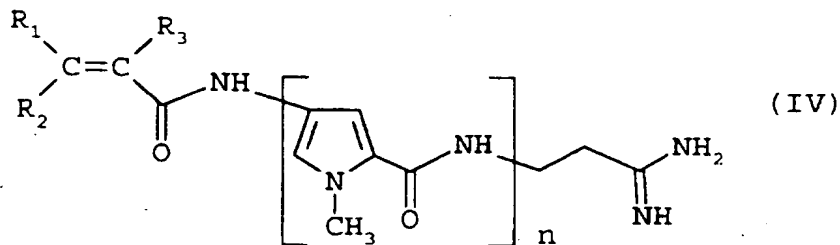
with a compound of formula:



wherein: R_1 and R_2 are selected, each independently, from: hydrogen, halogen, and C_1 - C_4 alkyl; R_3 is hydrogen or halogen; X is hydroxy or a leaving group; and m has the above reported meanings;

15 or:

(b) when B is equal to $-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$, reacting a compound of formula:



wherein n, R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 are as defined above;

with succinic anhydride, and, if desired, converting a

compound of formula (I) into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5 5. A compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3, for use in a method of treating the human or animal body by therapy.

6. A compound as claimed in claim 5 for use as an antineoplastic agent.

10

7. A compound as claimed in claim 5 for use as an antiviral agent.

8. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1
15 to 3, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of cancer.

9. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1
to 3, in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the
20 treatment of viral infection.

10. A pharmaceutical composition, which comprises an effective amount of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3 as an active principle, in association with
25 one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and/or diluents.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter. Appl. No.

PCT/EP 97/03719

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C07D207/34 A61K31/40

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 C07D A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 90 11277 A (FARMITALIA CARLO ERBA) 4 October 1990 cited in the application see page 8-9; claim 1 ---	1-10
Y	GREHN ET AL.: "Synthesis and Antiviral activity of Distamycin A Analogues: Substitutions on the different Pyrrole Nitrogens and in the Amidine Function" JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 26, no. 7, 1983, pages 1042-49, XP002047789 see the whole document ---	1-10
Y	GB 2 178 036 A (FARMITALIA CARLO ERBA) 4 February 1987 *see page 6, line 40-50; page 15; claim 1* --- -/--	1-10

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

E earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

Z document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 November 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

03.12.97

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Lauro, P

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte. .onal Application No

PCT/EP 97/03719

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	<p>EP 0 246 868 A (FARMITALIA CARLO ERBA) 25 November 1987 cited in the application see page 1-2 -----</p>	1-10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 97/03719

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		CA 2030519 A	24-09-90
		DE 69005164 D	27-01-94
		DE 69005164 T	31-03-94
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EP 246868 A	25-11-87	AU 597659 B	07-06-90

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 97/03719

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